

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:
For the Year, \$10.00
For Six Months, \$6.00
For Three Months, \$3.00
For One Month, \$1.00
The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without payment in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equipped with all the latest machinery and prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JULY.

Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. M.	H. M.
Sunday—Moon 26 days old.....	5 53.....	7 8	
Monday.....	5 53.....	7 7	
Tuesday.....	5 53.....	7 6	
Wednesday—New Moon 5 h. 26 m.....	5 53.....	7 5	
Thursday.....	5 54.....	7 6	
Friday—Days' length 14 h. 12 m.....	5 54.....	7 6	
Saturday—Bat. Bull Run, 1861.....	5 55.....	7 5	

Observations on Weather and Crops.—For the past 24 days it has been hot and sultry with low clouds, and every twenty-four hours. Waters high, but no unusual high tides anywhere. Some wheat washed away in low grounds. Harvest over and grain unharmed except in low grounds. Bountiful yield and free from insects. Corn and Sorghum growing off finely—much larger. Cotton and Tobacco, quantity small, quality fair. Fruit of all kinds scarce, except in extreme wet counties.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

No News.
Wires ceased to work to Richmond at 5 o'clock last evening. No news from any quarter.

We regret to learn that Adjutant General Fowle is confined to his room by sickness. Major R. S. Tucker is discharging the duties of the office.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

The following concerning the fall of Vicksburg is from the Jackson Mississippiian of the 7th:
We are profoundly pained to learn, as we do on good authority, that the noble garrison at Vicksburg capitulated last Saturday morning, the 4th instant. There was no assault from the enemy, but some of his mines were sprung, which rendered further resistance useless. The terms of the capitulation were that the garrison, 17,500 in number, are to be moved out to some acceptable point on the Big Black to await exchange. The officers were allowed to retain their side arms. We had up to this moment an excess of 30,000 prisoners, and an exchange will soon be effected.
The programme of Gen. Grant, as we learn from the same source, will be to leave a heavy garrison at Vicksburg, and take the remainder of his army North. In that case time will be given for Gen. Johnston to make his defense of the State of Mississippi successful.

It is difficult to state what advantage the enemy has attained in the capture of Vicksburg. There are so many important circumstances connected with it—such as a complex network of positions—that it is hard to realize whether it will ultimately prove disastrous or not. Beyond all earth, if the full benefits of the capture accrue to the enemy the blow to us has been most heavy.
The simple capture of 17,000 of our troops does not materially injure us, as they will be exchanged. But the moral effect produced by the taking of our Southern forts is greatly to be dreaded, both among our own and the Northern people.

Grant, as we are credibly informed, is sending a large portion of his army North—several transports having already left filled with soldiers. If such be the case, it is highly probable—indeed, it is a thing to be looked for—that Vicksburg will not be recaptured by our troops. The mere point of Vicksburg is worth no more than any other on the river. Strip it of its glorious prestige, won by such heroic defense, and it is no more than Natchez or Rodney. It follows, therefore, if the enemy cannot clear the river of Rebel batteries and Rebel garrisons, Vicksburg will be a useless prize—rather a disadvantage to him than otherwise.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the prompt and able men to serve the country in our Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpunctured merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.
July 1-td
MANY VOTERS.
Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feeling, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Hoxton, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.
MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 25-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, July 13, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY, held July 11th, 1863, it was resolved that any insurer in this Company who may become a member of the force to be organized as "A Guard for Home Defence," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act in relation to the militia and a guard for Home Defence, may, upon payment of one per cent. on the sum insured, to the Secretary or any Agent of the Company, have his policy continued in full force for one year, as if he had not entered such service, and to promote peace and good will among all men.
Resolved, further, That the entry into such service, without the payment of one per cent. extra premium, shall not be deemed a forfeiture of the policy unless the insured, or entering, shall be killed or die from a wound received or disease contracted while in the service.
July 14-td
Raleigh Standard, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal publish 3 times and forward bills to the Progress office.

THIRTY-EIGHTH N. C. MILITIA.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE 38th N. C. Militia will examine all persons belonging to this Regiment claiming exemption from any physical disability on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th, 21st and 22nd inst., at Raleigh.
W. R. MILLER, Surgeon 38th Reg't.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, W. V. YASS, Treasurer.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863. NO. 210.

For the Daily Progress, CHANCELLORSVILLE.

BY BRATO.

Death reigns triumphant o'er thy fields—
The officers, the privates—all
Mingle in common dust, and yield
Heroic spirits as they fall.

The flashing eye no longer beams;
The athletic form is still in death;
Brave soldiers sleep, yet have no dreams—
Dreams never haunt the sleep of death.

The heart that beat so high at morn
Is still, and cold forever more,
Is now by cruel vultures torn:
Its last fond dream of life is o'er.

The dark-winged bird o'er his prey
And fawns on the flesh of the dove
Whose spirits bright have winged their way
To where the weary may repose.

The petted boy lies stiff and dead!
His golden ringlets dyed in blood,
The gallant spirit to Heaven has fled
And left the body where it stood;

And bravely met the insolent foe
Nobly, heroically, he dies;
His boyish dream of life is o'er—
Calmly sleeps at the veteran's side!

And there, too, lies the mangled form
Of soldiers of mature years;
The brave warm heart in death's embrace
Will never throb with earthly fears.

The man with hoary lock is slain—
A lifeless mass of gory clay;
His limbs lie scattered o'er the plain,
The carrion-bird now o'er them play.

Ah! On thy gory fields of death
Thousands of beating hearts were still—
Millions of hearts made desolate,
When thy dread fields with dead were filled.

When the "last great trump" shall sound,
Thy hills will move—a mass of life;
Thy sleeping thousands live again—
The very air will teem with life!

FAIR BLEFF, N. C., 1863.

Executive Department North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA), Raleigh, July 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscription Act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.
II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, are the following exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863:—Justices of the Peace, County Treasurers, County Solicitors, Coroners, Registers, Tax Collectors, County Deputies, Sheriffs in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each County where the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County for distributing money and provisions among soldiers' families, Agents appointed under act of Legislature for any public duty, Militia Officers, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte, Counsellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.
III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, on or before the 1st of August.
IV. Each man ordered above will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.
By order of Governor VANCE: DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

July 13-1w
All daily papers in the State copy one week, and other papers two weeks and forward bills to Adjutant General's Office.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.
I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal, if not superior, to any Ink manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It is a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.
For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address: Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:
CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.
Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in North Carolina. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made in the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-td

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBLICATION of the North-Carolina Christian Advocate at an office, and under the patronage of the North-Carolina Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.
It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.
Besides its earnest, religious character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every family and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.
All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.
The old subscribers of the Advocate will be supplied with the new series, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.
The Advocate will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.
During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be \$3 per annum, always in advance.
Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the Cash, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.
Address WM. E. PELL, Editor, Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE. A. M. LEWIS. July 4-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

CARGO SALE—DIRECT IMPORTATION. ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1863, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, the entire cargo of BR. STEAMSHIP "ARABIAN," purchased expressly for this market, and comprising articles of necessity, and which are now very scarce, and in demand, viz:

- 149 cerosomos Muscovado Sugar
- 18 bbls Crushed Sugar
- 15 tierces Molasses
- 100 boxes Star Candles
- 25 kits Mackerel
- 25 " Salmon
- 20 boxes Hall & Sons' Brown Soap
- 20 boxes Extract Logwood
- 45 bbls Copers
- 10 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
- 20 bbls "
- 5 bales Hops
- 18 bbls Epsom Salts
- 12 cases Seidlitz Powders
- 1 case Antimony
- 1 flask Quicksilver
- 1 case Phosphorus
- 4 " Spt. Ethen Vit. P. L. Opt.
- 14 drums Castor Oil
- 1 case Ether Sulph. Rect.
- Gross Ess. Peppermint, gross Ess. Lemon
- 10 bales Dundee Bagging
- 2 cases Children's Fancy Hose
- 300 lbs Sole Leather
- 1 case Briar Root Pipes
- 10 cases Ale, pints
- 10 " quarts
- 20 cases E. L. Pale do
- 300 cases French Ale, quarts
- 105 cases Geneva Gin, quarts
- 10 " Pipes Holland Gin
- 10 " Cognac Brandy
- 6 " Cognac Brandy, 3d proof
- 35 " St. Croix and Jam. Rum
- 10 Pipes St. Croix and Jam. Rum
- 80 cases St. Julien Claret
- 50 cases Cognac Brandy
- 10 cases Alcohol
- 40 boxes English Cheese
- 30 kegs Nails
- 300 sacks Turks Island Salt

July 10-tds Creech & Litchford, Auc'rs.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., three houses and lots situated on Davis street, in the eastern portion of the city. Also, one acre lot, fronting on Martin street, with two comfortable buildings on the same, each designed for a small family. Also, about 3000 feet solid lumber, 3 by 4, 150 pine poles, suitable for studs or rafters, 23 pieces 15 feet long, for sleepers or joist, 3,000 shingles, and about 2,000 laths. Also, as it is new and in good order. The building is well adapted for manufacturing purposes of any kind; store or warehouse. Also the following Machinery: 1 superior Screw Cutting Lathe, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 hand lathes; 1 Milling Lathe and Slabbing Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Boring Works; 1 Polishing Machine; 1 Circular Saw and Table; one extra 12 in. Planer; one 2 1/2 in. Hammer; one Fan Bellows; two Blacksmiths' Bellows; one Fairbank's one Platform Scales; a large lot of hatching, pulleys and hangers complete; a large quantity of leather belting; Anvils; Iron, wood and hand Vices; Steel dies for forging all parts; Mississippi Rifle steel Cutters for milling all parts of Lock and Gun; Stock and Dies; Screw Plates and Dies; Callipers, Pinches, Files assorted, and all tools necessary for manufacturing and finishing Rifles. Also the following materials: Gun Skelp Iron, Cast Steel, Block Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Copper Brax, Glue, Screws, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Grind Stones, Salt, Corn, Nails, a pair young Mules, Harness, and Wagon, and many other supplies. Sale without reserve at 10 o'clock, A. M.
GILLAM & MILLER, Auctioneers.
Richmond Enquirer, Charlotte Bulletin, and Augusta Constitutionalist copy till day of sale and send bills to Gillam & Miller, High Point, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, including: Sarsaparilla, Optum, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraque Solution), Bi-Carbonate Soda, also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.
Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber, L. MILLER, M. D., Kingston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTY AND ONE TWENTY HORSE POWER, stationary Engine—new and without boilers. One twenty-four Horse Power Engine with boilers. One ten Horse Power Portable Engine in good order. One set Boiler Plate Rollers—heavy. One set Foundry fixtures, consisting of Cupola, Fan, Crane, Ladles, Patterns, &c.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO. July 11-td

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON. June 25-td

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion. PHILLIPS & HOOKER, Hillsboro', N. C. July 17-td

PIANO FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR 8 1/2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knapp & Uale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of JAS. PIRSON, Hargett St., opposite the Fair Grounds. July 9-td

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST RETURNED with a splendid assortment of BLOCKADE GOODS, with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see. LACK & FARRISS, Merchant Tailors. July 9-td

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department, THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S. July 4-td

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisville, and located just East of the Court House. H. HARRIS. July 4-td

REWARDS.

\$50 REWARD.

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton R. and G. R. R., on Sunday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pits of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it. Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C. July 10-td
T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

\$20 REWARD.

STRAYED—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin the farm. W. D. JOHNSON. July 2-td

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, 14th June, my red cow, of the red is mixed with black, back and tail white, and one ear cropped and a notch in the underneath side of the other. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for her return to me in Raleigh, next door to J. J. Betts. A. LEITCH. July 9-1w

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.
McLAUGHLIN & CO. A. McL. & CO. A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory. July 3-1w

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUTOR, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grade, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C. July 11-td

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale. J. E. BRITTON. June 20-td

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.
Board per day.....\$6.00
" week.....35.00
" month.....100.00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-td] B. & CO.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company.

COMPANY STORES, June 1863.

DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., June 23-td Secretary.

NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH IN THE TOWN OF Graham College. Said property consists of a Brick Building, with four large rooms, with a wooden ell containing the same number of rooms. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, containing six acres, more or less, and on the lot is a well of most excellent water. The property, with some improvement, can be made the most desirable private residence in the town.
By order of the Executive Board: E. W. BEALE, Secretary. July 4-td

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Piron's residence in Hargett St., and will be promptly attended to. Mr. Piron refers to Rev. Dr. Sneed and Professor Hansen. Jan 15-td

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHLORIDE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.
The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.
Board, per day.....\$ 5.
Week.....28.
Month.....90.
A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.
One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
JUNE 25-td
PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY B. A. RANDALL.

Marion, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EX-ellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.
Book Ink at 60 cents to \$4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at \$1 to \$8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED BY JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C. June 2-td

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK. March 24-td

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....	\$1 00	Two weeks.....	\$18 00
Two days.....	2 00	One month.....	30 00
Three days.....	3 00	Two months.....	50 00
Four days.....	4 00	Three months.....	75 00
Five days.....	5 00	Six months.....	100 00
One week.....	6 00	Twelve months.....	150 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SE-lected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. E. Liendo, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it is now offered for sale as a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each. It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS.

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles North-Westward from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.
The tract is divided into two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river), and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;
ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES commanding a view of the entire tract;
RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the beard);
UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES, which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.
This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in REGULARITY OF SEASONS.

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas.

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flourishing mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.
All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, dogs and HORNS CATTLE THRIVE and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no quatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.
The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendent of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress One year	\$10 00
" " Six months	6 00
" " Three months	4 00
" " Two months	3 00
" " One month	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and new dealers will be furnished at \$5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Rags! Rags! Rags!—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The War.

The news from the battles around Gettysburg comes in slowly. As yet there is not a word from Gen. Lee, and the news we have by correspondents and from other sources is meagre and unsatisfactory. General Lee is at Hagerstown and his army reported to be in fine condition. Our loss in the series of battles in killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at 15,000 men. Surely the fighting was most stubborn and desperate. The enemy, we know, from their own admissions, suffered greatly.

The War Office at Richmond must have heard from Gen. Lee before this time, but if so they choose, for some cause, to withhold it from the country.

A wounded Colonel, on the R. & G. Road Sunday night, from Gettysburg Sunday week, said that Gen. Lee had 13,000 prisoners at Hagerstown when he left, and that four or five thousand had been sent on to Martinsburg. As yet, however, none of them have reached Richmond, nor do we know anything, beyond rumor, of the number taken or their whereabouts.

We learn that our men were ordered to the trenches at Petersburg on Sunday morning, a report having reached there that 10,000 Yankees had landed on the South side of James River.

At Charleston and in Mississippi there has been fighting, but we have no other details than those given by telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIC BULL.—The greatest telegraphic bull of the war was the one that gave us the 40,000 prisoners. This was a regular press dispatch and the members of the Association who have been imposed on have a right to know who it is that is guilty. The General Superintendent of the Press Association and all his subordinates and agents are the hired agents of the Press Association, and the press has a right to demand improvement in service or a change of agents. Mr. Thrasher has recently sent a news agent to Gen. Lee's army, and by our press dispatches we see he has been for some days past at Martinsburg. Is he the author of the 40,000 prisoner dispatch? If so he should be at once discharged, and it is not it should be known that he is not censured. The operators send messages as they are given to them, and we have no idea that they are guilty. But somebody is to blame and the members of the Association have a right to know who it is.

We learn that we were in error some days since, in noticing a counterfeit three dollar note on the Treasury of the State, in stating that no three's had been issued. We learn that three dollar Treasury notes have been issued and that a few of them are in circulation. Never having seen them of course we cannot describe them, but the one heretofore noticed we are sure is a counterfeit. It may be seen at our desk.

Gen. D. H. Hill passed through this city on Sunday night, on his way, we learn, to Mississippi. We trust that when Gen. Hill gets out there he will put some of that large army of Gen. Johnston's, of which we heard so much before the fall of Vicksburg, in motion.

FINE PEACHES.—John T. Williamson, Esq., of this city presented to us yesterday some of the finest peaches we have seen this season. Mr. Williamson has our thanks.

We very much regret to learn that Col. H. K. Burgwyn, Jr., of the 26th N. C. Troops was killed in the recent battles at Gettysburg.

A son of Gov. Graham was wounded in the late battles in Pennsylvania. We trust the injuries may not prove serious.

NEAL DOW A PRISONER.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 9th says:

Brig. Gen. Neal Dow, of the Maine Law fame, recently captured in Mississippi, passed through this city last night on his way to Richmond. He expressed himself to one of our citizens who traveled with him on the cars as having entered the army to deliver the Union people of the South from the despotism of the secession, but he was satisfied that there are few Union people in the South, and goes home utterly opposed to a war of coercion.

He said he was aware of the outrages committed by Federal troops, but they were contrary to the wishes and orders of the officers, but the army being composed chiefly of the sons of the North—the refuse population of Europe and the United States, they would plunder and rob in spite of their officers.

We give his statement for what it is worth. He made it with the utmost candor, and he is a man noted for his boldness and zeal. If he will continue to talk thus on his return to Maine, he may do the cause of civilization a signal service.

The Battles at Gettysburg—Some of the Killed and Wounded, &c.

We have been kindly permitted to copy the following letter:

WILLIAMSON MARYLAND, July 6, 1863.

Dr. E. WARREN.—In accordance with a promise made to your brother, Dr. Lou. Warren, when I left Gettysburg for this place, I take my seat to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the severe wounding of your brother Crittenden, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3rd. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and we do not certainly know his fate, but sincerely hope he may be only slightly wounded. You all have just cause to be proud of him. He is one of the noblest men I ever saw and it has been remarked by one of the men of my company, who escaped, that Crittenden was the bravest man he ever saw. I sympathize deeply with you all in your affliction and hope it may turn out that he is only a prisoner and not much hurt. I wrote your father yesterday. Poor Marshall fell the same evening, said to be killed certainly. Also his Lt. Colonel and Major. I have never in my life, Doctor, witnessed such slaughter as there was in our Brigade, all the field officers killed or wounded, all of the Captains in our Regiment killed or wounded, and nearly the entire Regiment killed, wounded or captured. Col. Marshall commanded the Brigade at the time he was shot. General Pettigrew commanded the Division. General Heth was wounded the first day's fight, when General P. took his place, and in the fight, the 3rd July, General Pettigrew was shot through the wrist, but didn't leave the field. Col. Marshall behaved with great gallantry. Col. Burgwyn was killed 1st July, also Capt. Fredell, from Raleigh, and many others of your acquaintance. Our troops fell back on the 4th July four miles, and Lou, at his own request, was left in the Yankee lines with our wounded, that he might see after Crittenden and others of his friends. I hope we have not suffered as much as we have heard, and I have no doubt many who are reported killed are only prisoners. They were so much exhausted from making a long charge that when ordered to retreat were unable to make their escape. I am afraid that our invasion will not turn out so well as our friends at home think, but things may take a turn for the better yet. The 1st July we whipped them terribly, killing a very great number and taking ten thousand prisoners. The two next days I thought we were worsted. I will write you again when I can here definitely from Crittenden. In haste, Yours, very truly, GEO. H. COKE.

From the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Sergt. A. H. Harris, of the 47th Regiment, dated, Winchester, Va., July 8th, 1863:

"I arrived here yesterday from Gettysburg, Pa., the scene of the severest battle of the war. The fight commenced on the 1st inst. and lasted four days. Our Brigade (Pettigrew's) suffered severely on the first day's fight, in driving back a vastly superior force of the enemy, supported by a strong battery."

The 26th and 11th were literally cut to pieces. I remained unhurt until the third day's fight, when Heth's Division was ordered to charge the heights around Gettysburg. We moved forward, under a most galling fire, and were twice repulsed. In this charge I was wounded through the leg, and had my shoulder very badly bruised. My rifle was shot to pieces in my hands."

On Saturday evening, I was sent to Winchester, with the other wounded, there being some two or three hundred wagon loads. On Sunday evening the Yankee cavalry made a dash upon our train, and captured about 75 wagon loads of the wounded. I was among the captured. They dashed off with us at a rapid rate, jostling us almost to death; but were pursued by our cavalry, and after going about a mile, seeing they could not escape, they (the Yankees) unhitched the horses from our wagons, forced the drivers to mount, and put off at a double-quick pace, leaving us, in the road without teams to our wagons. Thus we were recaptured."

John Womble was along with me, wounded through the leg. Our Regiment is cut all to pieces. Colonel Graves, Maj. Crump and the Adjutant are missing, and Col. Faribault is wounded. My company is completely annihilated. We have not half a dozen men, who went into the fight, but were either killed or wounded. Lieut. Jones is here with me, wounded through the thigh. Lieut. Rogers is slightly wounded."

"I shall get off to Staunton in a day or two, and shall then try and get a furlough and go to your house; or if I fail to do that, will try and get transportation to some hospital further South."

Our loss has been tremendous, rumor says 20,000, and I do not think that an extravagant estimate."

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.—The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in some of the North Carolina Regiments at Gettysburg. Officers only are named. The havoc must have been awful:

Col. Burgwyn, 26th Regiment, through both lungs, died shortly afterward. Capt. McCorry of Pettigrew's staff, through head and killed. Col. Lane, through the neck, jaw and mouth, and I fear mortally. Adj't Jordan, through the thigh, severely. Capt. Adams, severely. Stokes, McRae, thigh broken. Capt. Wilson killed. Lieuts. Richardson and Holloway, killed. Lieut. McCone and Capt. Bradford, supposed to be mortally wounded. Jarratt, wounded in face and hands. Capt. Wags, shot through with grape and instantly killed. Lieut. Broitguth, shot through the head and instantly killed. Lambert wounded and left on the field for dead. Capt. Albright is the only Captain unhurt and commands the Regiment. Lieuts. Low, Blair, Corrette and Sudderth are the only subalterns left."

Col. Faribault, of the 47th, severely wounded. Lt. Col. Graves and Maj. Crump, supposed killed. Col. Marshall and Maj. Richardson of the 52nd, supposed killed. Lt. Col. Parker, dangerously wounded. Col. Leventhorpe, badly wounded. Maj. Ross, killed."

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this Road held their annual meeting at Greensboro on the 9th inst. Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson, presided, and Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford, appeared as State proxy.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders: Thomas Webb, of Orange, Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Giles Mebane, of Alamance, and John L. Morehead, of Mecklenburg. The following State Directors were in attendance: John Everett, R. S. Tucker, John Berry, W. C. Means, D. A. Davis, C. P. Mendenhall, Albert Johnston, and John D. Flanner."

Among the orders made we learn there was one to build a shed at the depot at Raleigh, for the protection of passengers. We hope this will be done at once. It has been too long neglected already. Such an improvement is due to the travelling public, and especially to the ladies. We hope soon to see the shed erected and the depot grounds properly ditched. We learn that the various reports showed the road to be in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances.—Standard."

Gov. Vance left this city on Monday last on a visit to Buncombe. He is expected to return by the 20th instant.

NORTHERN NEWS! REJOICING OVER THE FALL OF VICKSBURG!! FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING IN PENNSYLVANIA, &c!!

The following interesting summary of Northern news is made up from the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 8th:

VICKSBURG IS OURS—OFFICIAL REPORT. WASHINGTON, July 7, 1 o'clock, p. m.—The following dispatch has just been received: U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, July 4.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy:—SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States on the 4th of July.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, D. D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

CONDITION OF THE SURRENDER. CAIRO, ILL., July 7.—The dispatch boat has just arrived here from Vicksburg. She left at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The passengers announce that General Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th of July, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out.

General Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave except as prisoners of war. General Pemberton then, after a consultation with his commanders, unconditionally surrendered. This news is perfectly reliable.

VICTORY AND VICKSBURG—PEACE, CONQUERED AND THE UNION RESTORED.

The Inquirer has the following editorial:

When General Grant defeated Johnston and Pemberton in five pitched battles, inside of twelve days, and then encircled the city of Vicksburg with his victorious battalions, we felt assured, and so declared that he would not fail to strike the great overwhelming blow still required to crown his triumphant campaign with a glory brighter than all the rest. It might be delayed by the unparalleled strength of the Rebel position, but we felt assured that he would never cease "moving against the enemy's works" until he could thrill the loyal States with the glorious alliteration of "Vicksburg and Victory." He has amply fulfilled the brilliant promise of the opening battles of his campaign. To the bright names which already illumine the flags of his noble army—to Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and Port Gibson, and Raymond, and Campton Hills, and Big Black Bridges, he now adds the crowning name of Vicksburg, and as if to give poetic finish to his work, he completes his long labors for the capture of this fiercely contested city on the anniversary of our National Independence. Fit consummation, that this great victory, which, coincident with Meade's, has saved the life of the Republic, should have been finally accomplished on the day which gave the nation birth! The day that ushered in the glad tidings that Meade had defeated and expelled the Rebel invaders from the free North, also witnessed the final enfranchisement of the great highway of the noble west!

LEE'S ARMY—THE REBEL RETREAT.

GETTYSBURG, July 6.—The report from the front is very cheering. Our cavalry, supported by infantry, is close upon the heels of the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A dispatch from General Gregg, of this morning, reports that the rebels instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing to Greencastle. The roads are very heavy, and the rebel trains are stuck in the mud, and the enemy are abandoning their wounded in the retreat.

Every barn and house for fifteen miles a hospital. They are leaving all their wounded, Generals and Colonels as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands. We have taken, thus far, over 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded.

Another dispatch states that the head of the Rebel retreating column passed through Greenwood, twelve miles northwest of Hagerstown, on Sunday forenoon.

On Sunday night, Longstreet's head quarters were at Jack's Mountain, ten miles from Gettysburg, Ewell's at Fairfield, 8 miles distant.

When the Rebels passed through Fairfield, they were moving rapidly, 3 columns abreast.

The slaughter among the Rebel General officers was very great. Major General Trimble is a prisoner in our lines, his left foot gone. Brigadier General Kemper is a prisoner in a dying condition. General Armistead, captured on Thursday, is dead. Major General Hood is wounded in the arm. Generals Heth, Pender and Pluckett are also known to be wounded. Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed.

The enemy are reported to have a trestle bridge just built across the Potomac, above Williamsport. If so their main force may escape.

A FIGHT NEAR BOONSHORO. FREDERICK, July 6.—General Buford, who set out with the intention of meeting Stuart, had a fight with him to-day, somewhere in the vicinity of Boonshoro. He whipped him badly. There is no further reliable information. Stuart's cavalry, one thousand strong, commanded by himself, passed through Mechanics-town yesterday, with eight pieces of artillery. This is supposed to be the force that met Buford to-day.

Rebel deserters represent the army to be much dispirited and out of ammunition. Yesterday General Kilpatrick, with his division of cavalry, attacked an ambulance train of the Rebels under a strong guard, at Smithsburg, eleven miles from Hagerstown. The train comprised one hundred and sixty ambulances and wagons, a great number of which he destroyed. His artillery destroyed many wagons before the Rebels surrendered. He captured one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, including wounded officers. He also captured two small pieces of artillery. Our loss was very slight, and that of the Rebels heavy, although they made but slight resistance.

THE REBEL ARMY NEAR THE POTOMAC—THEIR WAGONS CROSSING ON FLAT BOATS.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—6 P. M.—Information from reliable sources proves, without doubt, the continued retreat of the rebels towards Hagerstown and Williamsport. Their wagon trains are all in front, and are being ferried across slowly in two flat boats. The Potomac is very high; in fact, bank full, and the troops cannot cross, their only pontoon bridges being destroyed. A large force of the enemy's infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by General Buford with his cavalry. Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture or dispersment of the whole of Lee's army.

There has been no intelligence received of any fight near Mercersburg. The report probably grew out of the cavalry fight of General Gregg, in which he captured 4,000 prisoners.

THE REBEL ARMY ON THE POTOMAC—A BATTLE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

HARRISBURG, July 7, 9 P. M.—A dispatch received from Loudon says that a gentleman who had just arrived from Williamsport, brings the information that a big fight was going on when he left, and that there is no rebels at Greencastle. The whole Rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and it is no doubt making a desperate fight.

FROM CHARLENA. CHARLENA, July 7.—The railroad bridge there was finished to-day, and the road is now open to Scotland Creek Bridge, six miles this side of Chambersburg.

Between these two points about three miles of the road is destroyed, and also about the same distance between Chambersburg and Hagerstown.

Eight dead Rebels were found yesterday in the field which they occupied the night of the bombardment. This makes eighteen in all killed that night.

It is believed that none of the enemy now remain in this State. Hundreds of strangers arrived to-day in Harrisburg on their way to Gettysburg. Most of them go to seek their friends in the army.

Major Burt, Aid to General Couch, commanding the troops here, sent yesterday to Harrisburg 133 rebel prisoners, and this afternoon 34 more, including two captains. They are mostly deserters picked up by the militia.

There is no news of the late movements of Gen. Lee.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The special correspondence furnishes a long letter to that paper. We select the following extracts for our columns:

TWO MILES BEYOND GETTYSBURG. July 5, 1863.

After three days of intense excitement, occasioned by our conflict of arms with the "rebel hordes" who deemed it policy to invade your loyal, peaceful State, and lay waste to the pleasant homes there located, we are now settled down into comparative quiet. During the entire day and night of yesterday our advance guard, who were thrown out as pickets along the entire line, as well as those of the rebels, were continually firing upon each other, and with such earnestness that hundreds of both parties were either killed or wounded.

THE BATTLE FIELD. To-day we have made a tour of inspection over the three separate spots in this neighborhood where the desperate engagement of the first, second and third days of July were held; one to the West of Gettysburg, back of the Seminary; another south of the same place, near the Emmettsburg road, and a third upon the Cemetery Hill.

All exhibit the same evidence of the fearful struggle for supremacy there taken place. Every variety of military accoutrements, every species of arms, dilapidated artillery, wagons abandoned and worthless ammunition, as well as dead horses, are scattered about in profusion.

Upon the battle field in rear of the Seminary we witnessed at least as many as five hundred Rebel dead bodies, lying in every conceivable position, emitting a perfume anything but agreeable. All this, too, after the enemy themselves had been in possession of the premises for two days after the battle.

Upon the site of what is known as the Cemetery Hill battle, where the First and Second Corps fought so gallantly, the Eleventh not being so well, besides other evidence of the fearful conflict which had there been raging, we counted eighty-one horses lying dead, from the effect of the shot and shell which had there been so fearfully raining.

Scarcely a house or barn in the immediate neighborhood of these battle fields but are in some way injured, while many are totally destroyed, being set on fire by shells. All along the many positions where our line of battle was formed, are evidences, in the shape of hastily constructed breastworks, the never-failing ingenuity of the ready-handed Yankees.

Our dead are all interred, while at the head of the grave of each some mark is placed, by which the body there buried can be recognized.

GETTYSBURG. During the afternoon of Saturday the above named place was held jointly by our own and the Rebel forces, but late in the evening the Rebels evacuated their position, leaving us in quiet possession of the built up section of the town.

To-day we spent over an hour in roaming about the place and in conversing with the inhabitants, many of whom remained at their residences while the fearful struggle was in progress, and the possession of the town was in dispute.

With the exception of but very few, all seemed glad that the "Yankees" had obtained the supremacy, while the many acts of kindness exhibited towards our well, as well as wounded troops, are worthy of the highest commendation and praise.

That portion of the town located nearest to the seminary, and where the road from Chambersburg enters, exhibit some evidences of the fearful battles which had been fought. Yet nothing like the destruction and desolation anticipated is apparent.

The large majority of the residents are in their houses, and to-day are attending to family matters the same as though nothing had happened.

The Eleventh Corps occupied the town until late last night, doing guard and provost duty. Those of our wounded who could not bear the fatigue of a journey to visit many northern hospitals, have been removed within the town, and by the inhabitants are being handsomely provided for.

OUR LOSSES. At the present writing, for the reason that such constant moving of our troops has been in progress, and from the frequent changes in the location of our hospitals, it is utterly impossible to make a statement anywhere near correct, of our loss in killed and wounded. It cannot be less than fifteen thousand. It is impossible for us at present to obtain a correct list of the names—even of those who are now confined in the hospitals.

Perhaps the worst feature of our disaster is that so many of our most skilled and efficient general officers are either wounded, killed or incapacitated, by reason of serious wounds, from immediate duty. Among our other losses, and one of a serious nature in our present position, were rapid and frequent marches are to be made, it is unusual number of horses that have been slain. Some battalions are minus their entire supply, while others have all mares or less suffered. Still, in spite of all this, we are up and after them, and with every prospect, to use a familiar phrase, "of gobbling them up."

THE LOSSES OF THE ENEMY. Cannot be positively stated. Still, when considering that they were the attacking party, and we, for once, were enabled to choose our position, it is no exaggeration of the truth to say that their losses are double the number of ours.

Even as late as Sunday, along the front of our entire line, their dead lay thick, no effort, apparently, being made to bury them.

Of their General officers, Longstreet, Armistead, Barksdale, Ricketts and Gamett are wounded. The second named is dead and buried within our lines. The prisoners taken are but a trifle less in number than 8,000.

OUR WOUNDED AND PRISONERS AGAIN IN CAMP. This morning, in such haste were the Rebels to evacuate the town, that but few paroles were granted. The names, however, of all were taken, while they were told that their paroles would be sent them from Carlisle, it doubtless being their intention to make that point their future base of operations. Whether or not they will be allowed so to select a "base" is a matter for future deliberation and decision.

(The writer mentions innumerable "Colonels, Majors, etc., who were killed and wounded, but we have not the space for details.)

LEE'S INTENTIONS. The Inquirer says editorially: Gen. Couch received information yesterday that Lee intends to seize and hold Maryland Heights until he is enabled to cross the Potomac in safety. In the present stage of water, that river is impassable save by pontoon or boats, and the Rebel army has neither. It is in a tight place, and, like a stag at bay, he may start and give his victorious pursuers a considerable trouble before he is fully vanquished.

We have no news from the Army of the Potomac of special importance. General Meade is closely watching his discomfited but wily antagonist, and a day or two more will quite likely find him bringing Lee to an engagement.

RETALIATION—VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS MAKES AN EFFORT TO REACH WASHINGTON BUT FAILS, &c.

The Government at Richmond has exhausted every possible means to relieve it of the dread necessity of retaliation for our murdered officers by the hanging of Federal officers, but the enemy refuse to change their policy and there is nothing left us but to demand "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Of the late mission of the Hon. A. H. Stephens down James river the Sentinel says:

The correspondence this day published in our columns shows the object of the recent visit of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, to Fortress Monroe. It appears that he went there as a military commissioner, to arrange, if practicable, the existing disputes relative to the arrest,

and to obtain from the military authorities of the United States an agreement to wage the war based upon a basis consistent with the usages of civilized nations, and our own conduct towards them.

The numerous and multiplied atrocities of the enemy have forced the Confederate authorities to consider the subject of retaliation. One of the worst of these proceedings of the enemy has been the execution of Captains Corbin and McGraw. On hearing of the Federal authorities the reason of their action. The response was that they were executed as "spies." The record of their trial was then demanded. In answer to this request, the Federal Government furnished a copy of the charge and specification against them, and of the sentence of the Court which condemned them, but none of the evidence.

From the papers thus furnished, it appeared that it was not true that they had been accused or tried as spies—that the sole charge against these unfortunate gentlemen, was, that they had recruited soldiers for the Confederacy in Kentucky, a State embraced in the political system and represented regularly in the Confederate Congress by Senators and Representatives. Nor was the evidence of this charge supplied. Not a scintilla of proof appeared that these men were "spies." The sole pretext for their execution in one of the States claimed by the enemy, as one of the United States, a principle which applies equally to Virginia or South Carolina, and which, if carried out, sentence to the gallows every officer and private we have in our service.

Such an act of cold-blooded murder is a painful duty for the Confederate Government to perform. Retaliation could not be forborne in such a case of atrocity, avowed and maintained, as it was, by the United States Government. But before proceeding to select the persons from the Federal prisoners upon whom retaliation was to be visited, the President thought fit in the interest of humanity and civilization to make one final appeal to the Government of Washington to secure justice and arrive at a understanding between the belligerents which would preclude those atrocities and barbarities of the enemy's forces which now cry aloud to Heaven against them. Actuated by these views, which every generous mind will appreciate, the President commissioned the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, a citizen eminently distinguished by his high position, his eminent abilities, his moderation, and his well-known philanthropy, to proceed to Washington, and in conference with the military authorities of our enemies, to endeavor to arrange for a conduct of the war by both parties, upon the principles which obtain among civilized nations. Mr. Stephens was stopped at Old Point, and after two days' delay, was finally told his purpose was "inadmissible." In other words, that the cruelties of the enemy's forces practised on our people were part of a political system adopted at Washington, and would be persisted in.

Nothing now remains to the Confederate Government but to exact retaliation for the murder of Captains McGraw and Corbin. Two of the enemy's officers, who are prisoners in our hands in this city, have been selected by lot since the failure of Mr. Stephens mission, and we presume the day of their execution will soon be appointed by the proper authority.

ARE NEGROES "NIGGERS?"—Under this heading we find the following in the Columbus (Ga.) Times: We think the goodly people of this City of Oaks and the city fathers would do well to ask themselves the same question—"are negroes niggers?" Negroes, wellbehaved here is alarmingly on the increase and unless taken down by a little wholesome correction there is no telling where it will end. The Times says:

We used to have niggers in this country, but we much doubt if the race is not quite extinct. If any yet remain they are not to be found inhabiting our Southern cities. The primitive nigger was a very useful animal. He did not disdain to do any kind of work, was orderly and submissive, and when he was a gentleman was prompt to proclaim the humility of his station, not by the military salute as the African gentleman of Africa descend to do, but by taking his hat from his head and showing the color and baldness of the wool that covers it. The degenerate descendants of the nigger species, who lounge about our cities, regard these practices of their predecessors with supercilious contempt. They may be seen on our streets, during the week, smoking cigars and flourishing walking canes, and on the Sabbath they bestirring gay horses or air themselves in fine buggies, and on our suburban highways. In all seriousness we think it high time that our city authorities should a solution of the question above propounded—whether negroes are niggers? The city of Augusta in the State is distinguished, perhaps, above any of its sister cities for the wisdom of its municipal regulations. Quite recently its City Council found it necessary to suppress the high-toned notion of niggerdom to which we have referred, by the passage of the following ordinance. We commend its action to our municipal guardians:

By Mr. Lewis—An Ordinance to amend the 4th Section of the General Ordinance. It prohibits slaves and free persons of color from riding or driving in the city, unless on business for their owners, hirelings or guardians, and with a written permission stating that the said negroes are on business. It makes exceptions in favor of Ministers of the Gospel and Funeral Processions—a certain number of vehicles being allowed for the latter, except by permission of the Mayor, who may allow a larger number. The horses or vehicles of negroes so offending to be seized by the Police, but may be redeemed by the owners on the payment of \$10, and the negroes to receive no less than 20 lashes.—Adopted.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.—From our Southern exchanges we gather some items of interest of affairs on the lower Mississippi. A letter from Oakes to the Jackson Mississippi says:

Port Hudson still bravely defies the minions of old Abe, and laughs at the failure of Banks and the disaffection among his forces. The time of the nine months and two years men is fast expiring, and these regiments refuse to make further fight, being content to remain in camp until they can be sent to New Orleans to be mustered out. Already from twelve to fifteen regiments have left for that purpose, which would have materially reduced the force of Banks had he not been timely reinforced. Eleven transports recently arrived, bearing troops from Hittler Head. These make up for the number mustered or leaving his army from twelve to fifteen thousand strong.

Colonel Lyons, whose headquarters are at Kelltown, about twelve miles east of Clinton, is by means idle. On Saturday last, a detachment of 1,600 men, two hundred strong, captured a forage train of six hundred infantry, who were guarding them. The train was returning to camp, having filled their wagons with corn and forage.

The following were the Yankee forces at Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 20th of June: twelve N. York regiments, six Massachusetts regiments, one regiment each from Connecticut, Vermont, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; all infantry; four cavalry regiments from Rhode Island; New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts; the First United States artillery, at least two companies; the Sixth Massachusetts, Eighteenth New York, Ulack's battery, and Bainbridge's battery.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED. A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 IS WAS CARTER, which a good price will be paid.

PROGRESS OFFICE.